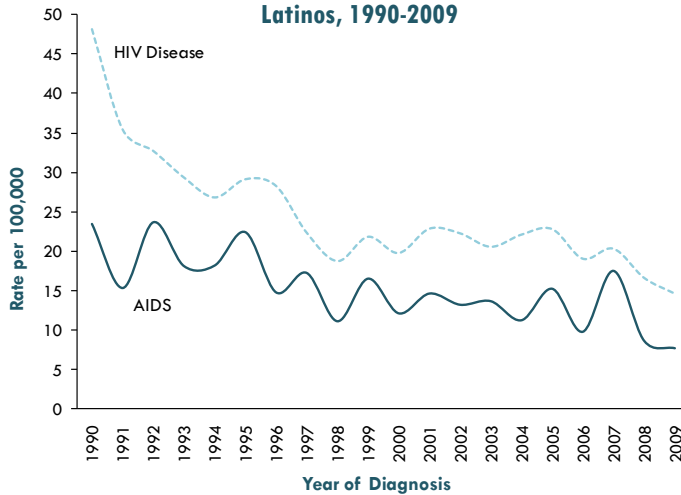


HIV among Hispanics/Latinos

Virginia's Hispanic/Latino population grew 72% between 2000 and 2009, based on US Census population estimates.¹ Hispanics/Latinos represent 7% of Virginia's population and comprised 8% (n=470) of new HIV disease diagnoses between 2005 and 2009. An average of 94 (19 per 100,000) Hispanics/Latinos were diagnosed annually with HIV disease² during the same 5 year period (range: 83-103).

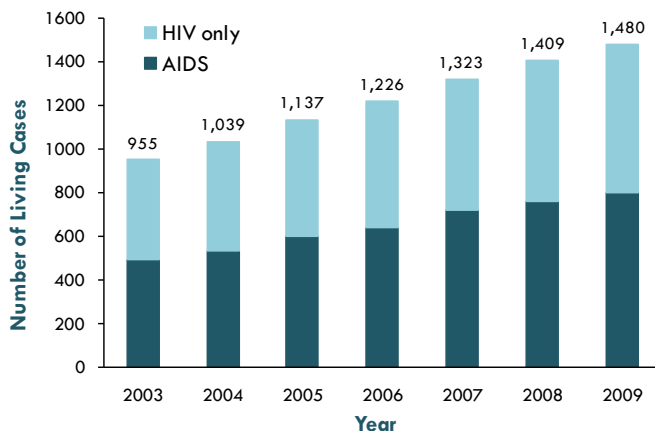
HIV Disease & AIDS Diagnosis Rates among Hispanics/Latinos, 1990-2009



HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

Advances in medical therapies have resulted in people living longer with HIV/AIDS. As of December 31, 2009, there were 1,480 Hispanics/Latinos living with HIV disease in Virginia, 54% of whom had progressed to AIDS. Hispanics/Latinos comprise 6.5% of all people living with HIV disease. One in 385 Hispanics/Latinos in Virginia are known to be living with HIV disease.

Hispanics/Latinos Living with HIV Disease, 2003-2009

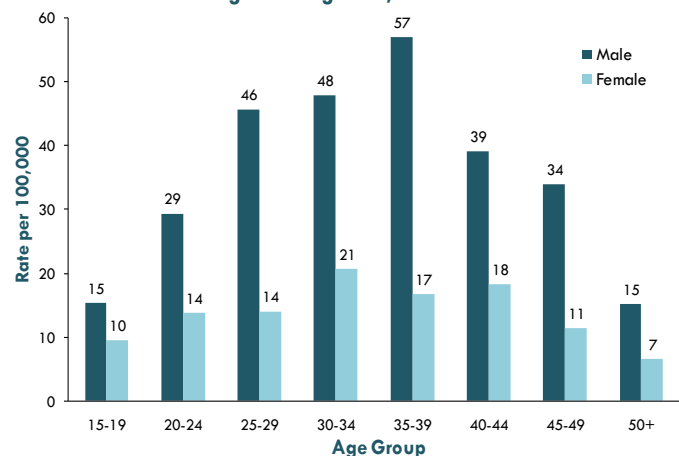


HIV DISEASE DIAGNOSES

By Age at Diagnosis

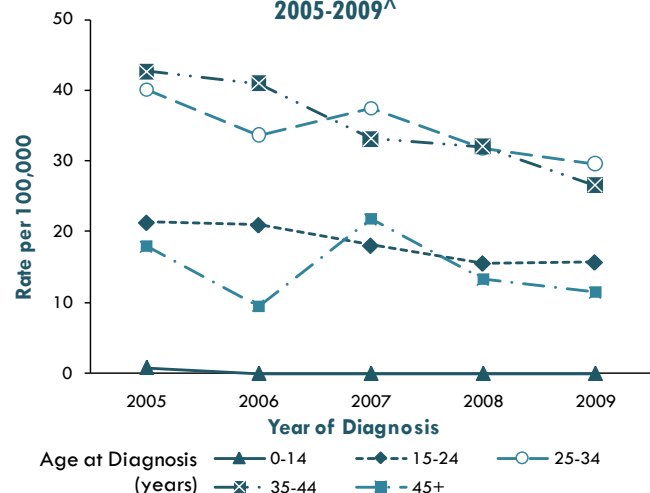
Hispanics/Latinos tend to be diagnosed with HIV disease at a later age compared to the general population. The greatest rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV disease occurred among Hispanic/Latino males ages 35-39. However among the general population, the greatest rate of HIV disease diagnoses occur within males ages 20-24. Hispanic/Latino males 35-39 years of age were 3 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than their female counterparts between 2005 and 2009.

HIV Disease among Hispanics/Latinos by Gender and Age at Diagnosis, 2005-2009*



Over 70% of HIV disease among Hispanics/Latinos occurred among ages 25 - 44 from 2005 to 2009.

HIV Disease among Hispanics/Latinos by Age at Diagnosis, 2005-2009[^]

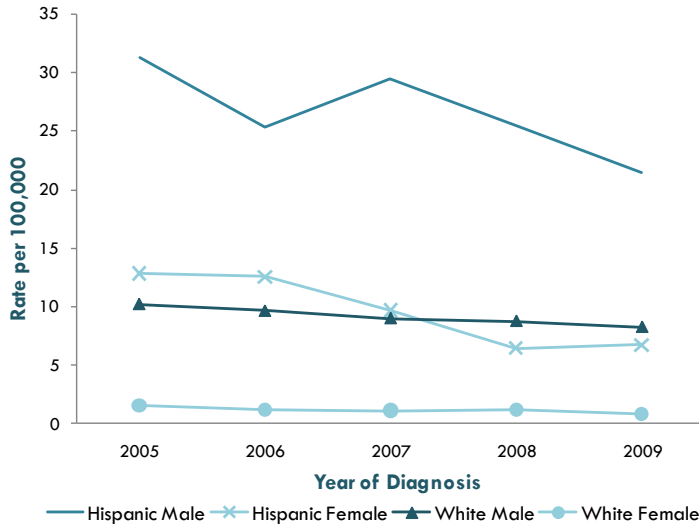


HIV AMONG HISPANICS/LATINOS

By Gender

Between 2005 and 2009, the average rate of HIV disease diagnoses was 27 per 100,000 among Hispanic/Latino males and 10 per 100,000 for Hispanic/Latino females. Men accounted for 76% of the total diagnosed cases of HIV disease among Hispanics/Latinos during the five year period.

Rate of HIV Disease Diagnoses among Hispanic/Latinos and Whites by Gender, 2005-2009



Hispanic/Latino males are 3 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than White males.

Hispanic/Latino 
White 

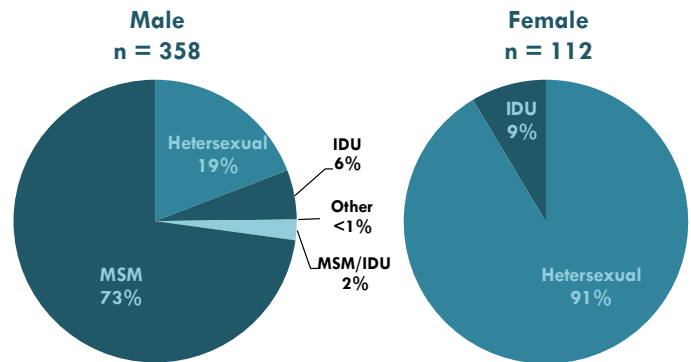
Hispanic/Latina females are 8 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV disease than White females.

Hispanic/Latina 
White 

By Transmission Category†

Nationally, Hispanic/Latino men and women are most likely to be infected with HIV as a result of sex with men.² The same is true of Hispanic/Latino men and women in Virginia where 73% and 91% of HIV disease diagnoses, respectively, were attributed to sex with men between 2005 and 2009.

HIV Disease among Hispanic/Latinos by Transmission Category in Virginia, 2005-2009†



Late Diagnosis of HIV

Early knowledge of HIV positivity can improve an individual's health outcome, help prevent further HIV transmission in vulnerable populations and reduce health care costs associated with disease progression to AIDS. Cases that are initially diagnosed with AIDS or receive an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months of their initial HIV diagnosis are referred to as late diagnoses. An estimated 45% of Hispanic/Latino cases of HIV disease were diagnosed late whereas 31% of White and 30% of Black cases were late diagnoses between 2004 and 2008. Hispanics/Latinos are 5 times more likely to be diagnosed late than White persons.

Data for 2009 is preliminary and may be incomplete due to reporting delays.

*Small case counts among some Hispanic/Latino age groups in 5 year increments may result in unreliable rate estimates.

^Small case counts among age group 0-14 may result in unreliable rate estimates.

†These data are not actual cases; the percentages presented are estimates of the transmission category using the CDC provided multiple imputation procedure for cases reported without an identified or reported risk.

Definitions

◇HIV disease: refers to anyone who is newly reported with HIV in the given time period, regardless of disease progression status

MSM: men who have sex with men

IDU: injection drug use

References

¹U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Table 3: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Virginia: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009 (SC-EST2009-03-51). Release Date: June, 2010.

²CDC. HIV/AIDS Facts, HIV among Hispanics/Latinos. Updated December 2010. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/hispanics/resources/factsheets/pdf/hispanic.pdf>.

For more information...

<http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/epidemiology/DiseasePrevention/data/>

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